

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. XI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1890.

No. 20.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, March 13.

The Manitoba and Northwest members are thoroughly sick of Dewdney and have told him so.

The act legalizing tax sales, passed by the Manitoba legislature last session has been disallowed.

An enquiry into the condition of the Crofters in the Northwest shows that the reports of destitution sent to Great Britain were grossly exaggerated. There is practically no destitution.

Twenty-seven thousand immigrants arrived last year as compared with 37,000 the previous year. The immigration expenditure was \$126,000. Thirty thousand people leave Canada annually for the United States.

Senator Loughheed has moved a resolution regarding immigration to the Northwest. The Imperial government is willing to advance £120 to each emigrant, to be repaid in instalments if the Canadian government will guarantee the amount. Loughheed proposes to bring 160,000 families on a guarantee of sixty millions. Taking the government statisticians' estimate of the value of each adult settler as \$1,500, these would be worth to Canada, estimating three adults to the family, forty-five million dollars. Assessing these at \$6.25 per head they would not only pay £1,800,000, being three per cent. interest on the guarantee, but would provide an annual sinking fund of £1,325,000. They would also double the present crop acreage of the Northwest.

OTTAWA, March 15.

Two hundred and fifty immigrants arrived in Winnipeg to-day. Sixty went on to Broadview.

The committee of enquiry into the loss of Bremner's furs met and organized yesterday. Witnesses are being summoned from Battleford.

A conservative caucus yesterday asked Rykert to resign, as the timber limit scandal was causing more trouble than had been anticipated. Rykert refused unless he gets his pound of flesh.

WINNIPEG, March 14.

Exchequer court meets at Regina on June 16th.

The influenza epidemic at Teheran, Persia causes 70 deaths daily.

The new Manitoba school bill passed its second reading by a vote of 22 to 6.

A fire in the village of Hodogay, China, on February 8th destroyed 270 buildings.

Eighty-eight miners perished by an explosion in Morsa colliery, Glamorganshire, Wales.

Gladstone's amendment to the Parnell commission's report was rejected by seventy majority.

The British ship Craig was seized by United States officials at Tacoma. The British government will demand on explanation.

Dr. Blair of Moorefield, Nebraska, is in jail and threatened with lynching for malpractice while intoxicated, whereby a Mrs. Tucker came to her death.

The residence of a farmer named Collerete at Cote St. Maurice, Quebec, was burned on Sunday morning. Collerete and his wife and seven children were seriously burned.

John Cameron, general manager of the Toronto Globe, has resigned and will resume charge of the London Advertiser. E. W. Thompson becomes editor and C. W. Taylor manager.

Floods on the Mississippi, Ohio & Missouri rivers and tributaries have reached the highest point in years. The levees are all gone and the loss of property is very great. No loss of life reported as the rise was gradual.

The following is a reliable statement of the destitution in Dakota: Six thousand families are entirely dependent and as many more require feed for stock. Supplies received are far from sufficient and provisions are urgently needed. The Canadian settlers in Williams township, South Dakota, have sent a special appeal to the Toronto board of trade.

REGINA, March 15.

Fire started in the Palmer house at 3 o'clock this morning, with a strong east wind blowing. The following buildings were burned, with hardly any of their contents saved: Palmer house, Smith's hotel, Smith & Ferguson, hardware, J. W. Smith, hardware, J. F. Mowat, dry goods, John Secord, law office, J. Williamson, candy store, J. E. Scarlett's, general store, Sprague, general store, Lejune, Smith & Co. bank, C. H. Black, stationery. The store building on the next block was pulled down to stop the fire.

BATTLEFORD, March 14.

Const. Purkis who spent the winter east on leave returned by stage on Friday.

Posters are out inviting tenders for hauling the stone required for loading the piers of the bridge.

Insp. Chalmers went to Pitt last week on inspection of the mounted police post there. He encountered bad roads.

Battleford has been erected into a stock district and all owners of brands are now required to register them. Hugh Richardson jr., is recorder.

LOCAL.

No passengers out on Thursday's stage.

Mrs. W. L. Wood and Miss McDougall left for the Landing on Friday.

Dr. H. L. McInnis left on Friday on a professional visit to the Lake St. Ann Indians.

E. NAGLE and M. Aubrey left this week for the Pembina river on a trapping excursion.

GEO. J. KINNAIRD of the H. B. Co. arrived from a trip to the Landing on Wednesday evening.

MR. EMERSON engineer on the Grahame left for Lac la Biche and Chipewyan by McCauley and Ibbotson's teams on Wednesday.

J. W. CLARKE and O. J. Mount, piano, organ and sewing machine agents of Calgary, left for the south on Thursday after a successful business visit to Edmonton.

THE assessment of Edmonton public school district is being made by A. E. Johnstone. That of St. Joachim's separate school district is being made by Dr. Potvin, secretary treasurer of the district.

THE Calgary Herald of March 5th, mentions the arrival on that day on their way home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lamoureux, Edmonton, from a two months visit to their friends and relatives in Quebec.

STAGE arrived on Tuesday morning at three o'clock. Two passengers: Constable Sleow and — Emerson, engineer on the H. B. Steamer Grahame. The stage was storm-stayed on Sunday afternoon which caused the delay.

CLARK AND McCALLUM, the two Saskatoon men who were supposed to have been lost on their way home from Moose Jaw, and who had not been heard of since January 9th, arrived at the Indian reserve 18 miles from Saskatoon on March 2nd.

THE only storm of the season set in on Sunday forenoon last and continued until Monday morning. The wind was high and the air filled with snow, but the weather was not cold. The resulting snow banks were very high but the snow was not packed hard, and travel, which was suspended on Sunday afternoon, was resumed on Monday morning.

THE curling mania has attacked the juveniles in an acute form, with the result that they have formed a club composed of three rinks. Play is at night on the ice of the river near Ross' landing. A lantern for each tee and their mothers' smoothing irons and brooms make up the outfit. Games have been on every suitable night this week and a bonspiel is arranged for to-day.

MESSRS. GEO. BOURKE and C. Caron are drift mining on the Saskatchewan near Fort Saskatchewan. They run a tunnel into the bank and wash the pay dirt in the tunnel as they get it in extending the tunnel. They make from a dollar a day upwards. The pay is small, but to industrious men a small profit is better than a large loss, which would occur did they lie idle all winter.

THE new bridge at St. Albert is now ready for traffic. Thos. Anderson, crown timber agent, who acted as agent of the Ottawa government in the matter, pronounces, the work first-class in every particular, and is satisfied that the terms of the contract entered into by Messrs. Brosseau and McKenney for supplying destitute half breeds with work or assistance in connection with the building of the bridge has been carried out.

Montreal correspondence Toronto Mail: "A short article which appeared in La Minerve the other day is occasioning considerable remark. The article states that as soon as Sir John Macdonald had his attention drawn by Bishop Grandin's letter to the fact that the half-breeds near St. Albert were in need of work, he immediately decided to construct a bridge across the river at St. Albert at a cost of \$5,000 to give the Metis employment. The expenditure of this sum has been confided to the joint surveillance of the Bishop and Mr. Thomas Anderson, Crown land agent at St. Albert. 'This is the man,' La Minerve says of Sir John, 'who is described by Caster journals as the deadly enemy of the French-Canadian people,' and winds up by saying, 'again a good mark for the old Orangiste.'"

MARKET PRICES: Wheat for seed \$1.10 to \$1.25, oats 50c to 60c, barley 50c, native flour \$4, Strong bakers', imported, \$4.50 to \$5, fresh butter 35c to 40c, good supply and demand, fresh eggs 40c to 45c, supply increasing, and price coming down, stalled beef by the carcass 8c to 10c, fresh pork 7c to 8c by the carcass, beef by the cut 10c, 12c and 15c, pork the same, potatoes \$2.50 per bushel, hay \$8 per ton delivered.

A PRIVATE letter from Whitefish lake, recently received, says there have been four deaths from influenza amongst the Indians of that reserve, but all have not yet recovered and there may be more deaths yet. During the sickness the Indians killed 19 head of cattle of their own to provide themselves with beef, as they could not eat the rations of bacon, the only kind of meat then issued by the Indian department. Fourteen sleigh loads of provisions furnished by the department had just arrived from Saddle lake.

THE last Northwest Gazette contains the re-appointment of the Northwest board of education for two years from November 19th, 1889. The members are: Rt. Rev. W. C. Pinkham, bishop of Calgary, Judge Wetmore of Moosomin, John Secord M.L., Regina, Rev. John McLean of Moose Jaw, Rev. S. J. Taylor of Moose Jaw, Judge Rouleau, of Calgary, Rev. Father Ledue of Calgary and A. E. Forget of Regina. The erection of eleven new school districts, including "The Lake Saint Anne Catholic public school district No. 29," of which Thos. Taylor, J. B. Letendre and D. Letendre are first trustees. The registration of W. Wilson of Edmonton as a dentist. The erection of Macleod, Maple Creek, Calgary, Prince Albert and Battleford stock districts under the brand ordinance. The north boundary of Calgary district is township 45 about the Peace Hills on the Calgary trail and the sub-recorder at Calgary is Michael Harris. C. E. D. Wood of Macleod is sub-recorder for Macleod district and recorder for all the districts.

OWING to the heavier fall of snow this winter it is not likely that the opportunities for mining on the river in the spring will be as favorable as last season, as the water will probably be higher. There will, however, be a considerable number of miners at work in any case, and no doubt if high water covers some of the bars so as to prevent their being worked it will permit the working of others which could not be worked in low water. It is estimated that last season between \$15,000 and \$20,000 worth of gold dust was taken from the Saskatchewan, of which about \$6,000 was taken from the immediate vicinity of Fort Saskatchewan. Several hundred dollars also were taken from the Macleod river, a tributary of the Athabasca, about 125 miles west of Edmonton, on the trail to Jasper House. The gold of the Macleod is in even lighter flakes and is of lighter yellow color than the gold of the Saskatchewan. The skimmings of its bars are fairly rich, but it does not promise as permanent or extensive diggings as the Saskatchewan. Thos. Smith of Edmonton is now in Eastern Canada preparing to make another attempt at mining on the Saskatchewan by machinery. The attempts hitherto made have always failed, but as Mr. Smith has more practical knowledge of the requirements of the case than other promoters of like enterprises, he has that much better chance of success.

The following telegram from Clinton, Ont., appears in the Manitoba Free Press. "A meeting of farmers and others who are thinking of moving westward was held to-day in the town hall here. About one hundred were present. Ten or eleven travelling agents of the American western roads attended, and used their influence to induce settlers to go to Minnesota, Dakota and other American points. Addresses showing the advantages of the various countries were delivered by A. J. McMillan, Manitoba government agent, George Purvis, of Dakota, and J. P. Fitzgerald, of Calgary. A hot discussion ensued between McMillan and Purvis, the meeting evidently being very favorable to the former, and ultimately a number gave in their names to go west. About thirty will go from here next month to Manitoba, there will be fourteen or fifteen cars of freight, and others will follow later. The Dakota people claim to have captured two men. A special through car will leave this place for the Canadian Northwest on March 18th."

The second colonist train for the Northwest this season left Toronto on March 5th, with 125 persons and 25 cars of stock.

A severe winter is reported from the stock districts of British Columbia.

Manitoba Free Press March 1: The first regular party of colonists from Ontario to Manitoba arrived here at noon yesterday. There were 70 persons in the party, most of whom have come out to join friends already settled in Manitoba or the Northwest. There were also 27 return excursionists on board, who were accompanied by friends and relatives. They all appeared to be well-to-do people. Twenty-two of the party were for Winnipeg, 31 for Calgary and 16 for Brandon.

At a meeting of the Gaelic Society at Toronto it was reported that the cause of destitution among Crofters in the Northwest was the selection of unsuitable emigrants, and by the government of unsuitable homesteads. A resolution was passed urging the appointment of a Gaelic speaking man of experience having the confidence of the Crofters to accompany the agent when selecting homesteads and to act generally in their interest in matters of settlement.

The Victoria Times published a rumor that the Canadian Western railway company, to which the British Columbia legislature granted a charter and exceptional land bonus last year, was attempting to sell out to the C.P.R. F. S. Barnard on behalf of the company writes to the Colonist denying the statement and giving the information that "We have been and are seeking assistance from an entirely different source."

A Davisburg correspondent of the Calgary Tribune has the following: "We need a capitalist to start a bone-crushing mill here, to say nothing of a sausage factory, or tannery. There are quite a few bone-yards in the vicinity with the prospect of a much larger stock of the staple article in the near future, in fact the bone piles are being daily augmented."

G. L. Dodds of Melita Manitoba, who went to Ontario recently as immigration agent, writes very encouragingly to the Manitoba Free Press of the prospects of a large emigration from Ontario to Manitoba in the spring. Some families have already started. Mr. Dodds is working at the joint expense of the C. P. R. and Northwest land company.

The Badger mining company of Port Arthur has declared dividend number two payable March 6th of 25 cents per share on 60,000 shares or \$2,500 equal to five per cent on its capitalization of \$250,000. This is the second dividend paid this year, the last being ten per cent on January 15th.

The Great Falls, Montana, Tribune says J. M. Ross has secured all the ties and timber needed for the Montana & Canada railway along the Missouri river and already has a large force of men at work getting the ties out. Grading is expected to commence in March.

The Victoria Colonist asks editorially for assistance for the farmers of Nicola Valley, B. C., who were eaten out by grasshoppers last summer and whose stock is now perishing from the severity of the winter.

General manager Graham of the N. P. & M. said recently in St. Paul that his company had not definitely decided regarding extensions of their lines in Manitoba during the coming year.

The Calgary Tribune mentions incidentally that certain saloons of that flourishing burgh are likely to be pulled for harboring prostitutes and gamblers.

Three hundred colonists from the eastern townships of Quebec were expected to leave Montreal on March 18th for Manitoba.

Sir John Macdonald refuses a charter to the Galt company to build a railway through the Crow's Nest pass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTPONED.

The ball which was to have taken place on Monday evening last, at the Belmont house, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, March 18th.

JAMES PRICE.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Musical Entertainment in the Methodist Church on Tuesday Evening, April 5th. See Programme of Choruses, Solos, Quartettes and instrumental selections by the best talent in the District.

W. D. JARVIS, Real Estate and General Agent. Lists kept and published of Town Lots and Farms For Sale. Fire and Life Insurance Agent. Correspondence Solicited. OFFICE—Next door west of P. Daly's Drug Store, Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, 15 MARCH, 1890.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

One of the most important considerations to the farmer seeking a new home is the climate in its effect upon human health and pleasure, as well as upon the growth of farm stock and produce. It is almost a fixed rule that the person who has removed from an old to a new country must suffer from ill health for a considerable time until he becomes acclimated, and until increasing civilization has changed the natural conditions of the country for the better. This is particularly the case where the country is lower and the soil of great fertility, as distinguished from hilly, rocky, or sandy tracts. That is to say a fertile country is more apt to be unhealthy in its natural condition than an infertile country. But in this particular the rule regarding farm stock and produce, which reach their greatest perfection near the northern limit of their growth, applies as well to the human race, only in a greater degree. Therefore it is found that while the Canadian Northwest generally on account of its more northern latitude, if for no other reason, has a climate more conducive to health and vigor than the country further south in the United States, and that the new settler in the Canadian Northwest has a greater certainty of retaining his health and strength in their fullest degree—necessary above all things to the pioneer's success—than the settler south of the line. For this reason, although the soil of the Edmonton district is deeper and more fertile than that of any other part of the Canadian Northwest, as it is the most northerly settlement in vigor is known as the fertile belt, and, although level, is situated at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above the sea, it enjoys a freedom from disease of any and every form that should not fall to be taken into account by the intending settler. The Indians on the reserves, owing to the radical change in their method of life, do suffer from disease of various kinds. It is true, but it is a simple fact that amongst the white sections, affections of the lungs even of the lightest kind are almost unknown, the more severe kinds, including consumption, are entirely unknown, the fever so common in Manitoba very rarely occurs and never in a severe form, even epidemics such as the recent influenza, measles, and scarlet fever, are very light and very rare, and infant mortality, which makes up such a large proportion of the death rate in the eastern provinces, does not exist as a special feature of the western provinces. The resort in the known world where the resident population will more than compare favorably with that of Edmonton district, not more in health but in growth and vigor as well. As a climate may be pleasant without being healthy, so it may be healthy without being pleasant, and if the healthfulness of the Edmonton climate is admitted it is still necessary to show that it is to some extent pleasant as well. Regarding the comparative amount of pleasure to be derived from residence under the many different climates of the world there must always be a very wide difference of opinion, but it is not evident that that climate which gives a person the best health and the greatest vigor has an advantage which cannot be counterbalanced by any feature of a climate which detracts from health and vigor. Here the snow usually disappears between the 1st and 15th of April, leaving a little water on the ground. The weather remains cool at nights and warm during the day until about the 15th of May, after which date frosts are unusual, and plant growth begins to be rapid. Rain begins to fall early in June, and growth continues very rapid until about the middle of August. Hay-making commences about the middle or end of July, harvest from the middle or end of August, and is completed in September. Fall frosts begin from the 10th to the 25th of September, after which growth generally ceases, and the grass begins to wither; it generally remains partly green, however, so that it is good pasturage, until the ground becomes so early part of November. There is seldom any rain after the first of August. Snow falls in November but does not get deep until after New Year's, nor does the winter become severe, until then. January and February are the months of cold and snow. In March the weather becomes warmer, and the snow disappears. As compared with the climate of Manitoba the winter season is not so long, or stormy or so severely severe, but it is more than counterbalanced by the fact that the influence of the west or chinook wind is what shortens the winter and from time to time

relieves its severity by mild spells, while the abundance of timber scattered in clumps over the district, and from the severity of the north wind, as the bare plains of Manitoba and the southern part of the Northwest are not. The blizzards or severe winter storms which are the terror of the plains, bringing business to a standstill, endangering life and destroying cattle on the ranges, are unknown in the Edmonton district. The weather is certainly stormy at times, but on account of the abundance of shelter and fuel no great inconvenience is experienced, there is no suffering and there is no danger. The climate differs from that of Southern Alberta in that being further removed from the mountains the chinook is not felt as strongly in winter. The winter weather is more steady and therefore preparations are always made for it, and there is none of the loss or suffering that occurs in Southern Alberta and Montana when the chinook that has been depended on fails to connect. As the southern country is at a higher elevation by at least a thousand feet and is unsheltered by timber, storms rage with greater fury there, there is less rainfall or atmospheric moisture in winter, and there is more danger of sudden falls of temperature which make the raising of wheat difficult and uncertain. To sum up, the climate of Edmonton is less severe than that of Manitoba and less changeable than that of Southern Alberta. The weather of the long dry spring and fall is the most enjoyable that it can possibly be imagined. The winter is cold but calm, but disagreeable to any one if properly prepared for it and the most enjoyable season of all is the summer, when the sun is warm and hot sunshine makes up in luxuriance of growth what it lacks in winter days. Taken altogether the climate the year round at Edmonton is more enjoyable than that of any other part of Canada, and more conducive to health and strength as well. This phenomenal fertility of the soil and the abundance of the climate are the greatest attractions that any new country can possibly offer to the settler. Where these are found together the development of the region by railways and its occupation by capital and labor can only be a question of a short time; and when they are found together in the world and all the appliances of civilization cannot provide them. These are facts that the intending settler would do well to consider fully before deciding on his permanent location.

Any possible advantage of soil or climate in any district is of no avail if the outsider if population is so crowded or land is held at so high a price as to prevent it from being acquired in sufficient quantity or at a reasonable rate. The Dominion Land Act provides that a settler may acquire 160 acres of land as a homestead for a cash payment of \$10, accompanied by three years residence and a small amount of cultivation. This applies to each alternate square mile or even numbered section throughout the territories. The other alternate section of any mile or quarter section is reserved for sale or to be granted as a bonus in aid of railways. The territories of the northern and eastern parts of the Territories these odd numbered sections are held at \$2.50 an acre in the northern and western portion at \$2 an acre. Up to the first of this year the price of the land was \$1.25 an acre taken with the homestead to be paid for in three years at \$2 or \$2.50 an acre. This privilege is now abolished, and it is now as many think, for they hold that 160 acres of land is little enough to make a farm in the prairie portion of the Territories. But being abolished, the case must be taken as it stands and the settler must consider, if he is unable to purchase the remainder of what land he requires from the government, in what part of the Territories will 160 acres make a sufficient farm and the best farm? One necessity of a large farm in the prairie districts is that as fuel is scarce it has to be purchased at a high price a man must have a larger acreage under crop than there where these necessities can be had for nothing, to be on a working acreage equal in size with the partly wooded country. Another, that the paying crop of wheat and in order that the soil may be kept from growing weeds and be sowed early enough it is necessary to keep half the cultivated land fallowed each year. Another, that if stock is raised, as the growth of grass is comparatively scanty on the bare prairie and hay and water very scarce in most years, a larger area for pasturage purposes is required than where the growth of grass is more luxuriant and hay and water abundant, as in the partly timbered region of Northern Alberta. To cut the matter short: If the settler is restricted to the 160 acres which all would be a good sized farm in Ontario, it is necessary in his own interest that he shall choose the very best 160 acres with the very best soil, and the best water and fuel. Owing to the greater depth and richness of the soil, the more pleasant and healthy climate, the luxuriant growth of grass and the abundance of wood, water and hay to be found in the Edmonton district as distinguished from every other part of the Territories, the settler who has the land in question here at a more value to the actual settler—it will make him a better farmer than

320 on the bare plains, and besides if he has the opportunity to purchase from the government he can purchase at a low price and possibly on easier terms. When it is further considered that the choice is not between 160 acres at Edmonton and 320 on the plains, but between 160 acres in each district, it will be seen that the settler who chooses the prairie loses the opportunity of his life. The settler who comes in now while settlement is still comparatively sparse has the opportunity to secure a local situation for nothing, having regard to its soil, situation and surroundings, which it would cost him many years of hard labor to purchase if he comes in a year or two hence.

The one objection felt by the settler to the Edmonton district is that it is without railway communication. This is an objection on two grounds: The first that existence cannot be pleasant or profitable so far away from railway communication, and the second that if the district was so superior the C. P. R. would certainly have run through it as originally proposed instead of taking the more southern route. The answer to the first objection is that although the absence of railways is a serious drawback, the superior natural advantages of the country have counterbalanced that drawback to such an extent that settlers here have been more uniformly successful—considering their uniform lack of capital at commencement—than in any other section of the country; and in any case this is a drawback that is on the whole a benefit. The C. P. R. of the Northwest Central railway from the east, now in strong hands, and the Edmonton and Calgary railway from the south, which like the Regina & Long lake, is a branch of the C. P. R., both of which have Edmonton for their objective point, will be under rapid construction during the present season. Both have liberal land grants and no one can in reason doubt their early completion. Regarding the second objection, that if this had been the best country the C. P. R. would have come this way, the answer is that the main line of the C. P. R. was built as a competing transcontinental line over the shorter route, and that from the first it was intended to depend upon branch lines for the development of the best agricultural areas of the Northwest. In proof of this it may be cited that from the first the C. P. R. provided that they might reject the land along their main line as unfit for settlement and take it where they chose. They have as a matter of fact rejected a large part of the middle and western section of the railway belt as unfit for settlement and have selected in its place an area of Northern Alberta adjoining and partly included in the Edmonton district. This should be proof positive as to the vast superiority of the land in this section. If it pays the railway company, which wants to sell the land, to select it away from their main line, it will surely pay the settler who wishes to use the land. It follows that example. It should be borne in mind that it was on the reputation of the Edmonton district, as established by the early pioneers and traders and travellers, that the reputation of the whole Northwest as a field for settlement was founded. Experience, which was expected to prove the superiority of other districts, has on the contrary more firmly and clearly established the superiority of this, where was located the pioneer settlement in all these vast territories.

CHEAP CASH SALE.

AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

In order to prepare for stock taking on the 1st March, and to make room for new spring goods, I can only, I now offer the whole of my present stock of

Mits, Gloves, Merceries, Fur Caps, Mufflers, Felt Sox, Men's Clothing and Underwear, Dress Goods, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

At a very slight advance over cost. The goods are all first-class and decidedly cheap.

My stock of Groceries, Bacon, Hams, Flour, Hardware, etc., will be sold, as usual, at moderate prices.

I have also for sale or exchange, Wagons, Carts, Harness, a good Indian Ponies, One Stillion, the get of a Thoroughbred Clydesdale.

F. FRASER TINS,

Fort Saskatchewan, 21st January, 1890.

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ENQUIRIES.

W. E. Sherwood of Barrie, Ontario, writes to R. McKernan: "I have seen a quotation from a letter of yours in a pamphlet issued by the government—I am thinking of moving there as soon as I can sell my place here. Can I get a homestead and pre-emption within a reasonable distance of Edmonton and of a school. (I have five boys). How about the land on such homestead? Are the good ones all taken up and only the culls left? Is the climate milder than Manitoba? I know the latter province pretty well. What about the cost of living for a year. How many pounds of brown sugar do you get for a dollar? What is flour a barrel? In case of sickness I suppose there are doctors about. If the women want any help is it to be got, and at what price? If I was to go up would it be better for me to leave the wife and family behind until I get a shanty up, or can I get board for them at a reasonable rate or rent a small house in Edmonton? What is the price of oxen or strong ponies that could break? Can I get oxen that are broken to plow, without someone to lead them? How about building—is lumber very high? What are three year old cows worth? Are there stages running from Calgary, and what is the charge? Is there any cheaper way to get in? Does it pay to as far west as your locality? If going to Edmonton would it pay to bring anything in the way of furniture?"

In reply: Homesteads can be procured within ten miles of Edmonton, but pre-emption have not been allowed since January 1st, 1890. Of course schools are established where settlement is closest and therefore homesteads most scarce. But as there are eleven schools in the settlement you could certainly get near one or another of them. As the government pays three fourths of the teachers' salary four or five men with families may easily establish and support a school. The quality of the land in this vicinity is uniformly rich, but there is considerable choice in other matters. The first settlers do not always make the best choice. The winter climate is not so stormy as Manitoba, nor the cold so long continued, but it is occasionally as severe. The country being well sheltered by timber makes a great difference in the winter climate. Granulated sugar 12c to 13c in 50 pound lots. Brown sugar is a little cheaper. Flour runs from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per hundred pounds according to quality, and the variations of the markets. There are medical men at both Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. Female help is not abundant, but is procurable at from \$8 to \$15 a month. It would be more satisfactory for you to come and see the country before bringing your wife and family; but if you desired to bring them, you could secure house room in town for a short time. Where timber and lumber is as abundant as it is here, it does not take long to put up a shanty or house. Oxen are worth \$125 to \$150 a yoke and can be bought broken to the plow. Ponies are any price from \$75 each upwards. For prices of lumber see advertisements. Young cows are worth \$30 to \$40. A weekly stage runs from Calgary. Fare \$25. There are frequently chances to come in with freighters at a much cheaper rate. If a man intends to settle permanently and desires to settle his family it pays him to go to the best part of the country, which is Edmonton. If you have abundant means and your furniture is extra good it would pay you to bring it. If you are not well off you need cows and farm implements a great deal more than fancy furniture.

Joseph Edwards of Palermo, Ontario, writes to R. McKernan that he is an English farm laborer 25 years of age, married, and has been six years in Canada. Wants advice as to coming to Edmonton to get work and make a home for himself. The country needs just such men, and he might do well, but wages are not high here as compared with the cost of living, and the married man depending on his days' work has no picnic in trying to establish himself on a farm of his own. If himself and wife are good rustlers they could do better here in the end than in Ontario, but they would have to rustle. Would be glad to have him come, but he must come taking his own chances.

Lethbridge News, February 28: Preparations for building the Alberta railway south are going on under Messrs. Grant & Ross. Barclay, chief engineer has three parties of surveyors locating the line south of the boundary. The survey from Lethbridge south will commence about the end of March. Messrs. Grant & Ross have signed a contract to complete the road from Lethbridge to Great Falls by September 30th, 1890. Three hundred men are to be added immediately to the working force in the mines at Lethbridge. After October 1st next the company will have to turn out nine hundred tons of coal a day to fill their contracts. They will open two more shafts. The coal will be transferred from the narrow gauge road at Great Falls.

The Qu'Appelle Progress has reduced to half size, but is really a better paper than before.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

EDMONTON,

Respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Edmonton and surrounding district to their immense stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, etc., in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS.

Merinoes, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Nuns' Velling, Serges, Plain and Brocaded Velveteens, Prints, Galateas, Pandoras, French and English Sateens.

GALA PLAIDS, 36 inches wide. Clan Donald, Victoria, Murray, Stewart, Campbell, McFarlane, McKenzie, etc.

SHAWLS.

Waterproof Circulars, Millinery, Ribbons, Hosiery, Laces, Collarettes, Collars, Corsets, Underclothing and Children's Carrying Cloaks.

CARPETS.

Five frame Brussel, Tapestry, Wilton, Axminster, etc.

CRETONNES.

Plain and reversible, suitable for door and window curtains.

BLANKETS.

H. B. Company Blankets all sizes and colors, plain, fancy and striped Rugs, Flannels, Winceys, Ticks, Table Linen, Napkins and Calicoes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, China Tea Sets, Bed Room Sets, Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Glasses, Jugs, Mugs, Dinner Plates, Flower Pots, Soup Plates, etc.

GUNS.

English sporting Guns, 12 and 16 bore, by Hallis & Sons, London, Winchester Rifles, Gunpowder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges, Rubber Coats and Wading Pants.

SUITS.

Men's and Boys' in all-wool Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot, Saxony, Worsted, Ban-nockburn.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A large assortment. Orders taken for Burt & Mears' celebrated boots.

HABERDASHING AND TRIMMINGS.

Ties, Gloves, Scarfs and Braces.

GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

We have not space to detail the various lots we are offering just now in this department, but would advise all householders to give us an early visit. Canned goods in endless variety. Evaporated peaches, apricots, cherries and apples. Hams, breakfast star Bacon, C. S. Bacon. Flour, Oatmeal, Java Coffee, Mocha Coffee, English breakfast Tea, Congou Tea in 20 lbs. Caddies. Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes and Cigarette papers. Special orders taken for any goods not in stock.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
EDMONTON.



E. RAYMER

Keeps a full line of
Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry and Silver-
ware, Gem Rings,
Wedding Rings.

All kinds of Stationery and School Books.

Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Violins and

Accordeons, in short almost

Everything.

E. RAYMER.

JEWELER AND STATIONER.

N. B. — Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

A full line of Spectacles always on Hand.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

C. F. STRANG,

ACCOUNTANT, FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

Representing the Citizens, Royal Canadian, Commercial Union, Quebec, and Glasgow & London Fire, the London & Lancashire Life and the London Guarantee & Accident Insurance Companies.

Registrar—Births, Marriages and Deaths. Agent for Moore & Macdowell—LUMBER.

OFFICE—Lafferty & Moore's Bank, Main Street, Edmonton.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE DAY AT

EDMONTON'S CHEAPEST STORE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

DRESS GOODS, ETC.

Space prevents enlarging on this head, but nothing in the Northwest can surpass my line of Dress Goods and Trimmings which in addition to being the best, are the cheapest in town. Also in Silks, Satins, Velvets and Plushes the selection is large. Ladies' and Girls' Ulsters, Walking Jackets, Fur Capes and Caps, Jerseys, Mantle Cloths, etc., etc. Also in Ladies' and Girls' Underwear the stock is very complete, comprising Silk, Shetland Wool, Cashmere and Cotton Drawers and Vests, Corsets (best made) and Corset Covers, also Knitted and Quilted Skirts in great variety. In Wool Goods generally the stock is enormous and prices away down, comprising Wool Hoods, Clouds, Fascinators, Shawls etc. Also in Ladies' Fancy Goods will be found all the Latest Styles of Edgings, Embroideries, Laces, Frillings, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Warm Lined Kid Gloves and mitts. Berlin, Fingering, Ice and Crewel Wools, Embroidery Silks, Silk Arrasene, Java Canvas, Tinsel Thread, Macramé Cord, Banner Ornaments etc., etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

In Men's Ready Made Clothing, Fur and Cloth Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Leather Jackets, Cardigans, Overalls etc., my stock is very large and prices all that could be desired. White Dress Shirts, Woollen Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Moccasins, Gloves and Mitts of all kinds. Also Silk, Lambs Wool, and Cashmere Underwear etc. And a fine assortment of Boy's Suits.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

Parties Furnishing will do well to view the fine assortment of these goods now displayed consisting of Carpets, Rugs, Floor Cloths, Table Covers, Oil Cloths, Piano Covers, Curtains (all kinds), Window Blinds, Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Quilts, Fringes, Towels, Sheetings, Napkins, Toilet Requisites, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Glass and China Ware, Brackets, Handsome Mirrors, Pictures, Ornaments, Picture Framing, Etc. Choice Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes, Wholesale and Retail.

To all desirous of inspecting and pricing the goods, a cordial welcome will be given, and I am confident that my values will satisfy the keenest buyer.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF ENGLISH GOODS.

STRONG BAKERS' AND XXXX FLOUR.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.,

AT BROWN & CURRY

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES.

NORRIS & CAREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES

WE CLAIM TO HAVE THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

STOCK OF GROCERIES EVER BROUGHT INTO THE NORTHWEST.

NO SPECIAL CUT ON ANY ONE ARTICLE BUT REDUCED PRICES

ALL ROUND.

ALL ORDERS THROUGH TOWN PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR FURS.

NORRIS & CAREY.

ST. ALBERT ROAD.

THAT OLD MAN

is at home again, ready to attend to the wants of his old customers, and all new ones who may favor him with their orders. Sash, doors, frames, on hand or made at shortest notice. Plans, specifications, and estimates, of all kinds of buildings, houses, barns, mills, machinery, bridges, etc., executed in good style and with despatch, saw-filing, repairing and general jobbing done. Prices and terms to suit the times.

J. KNOWLES,
Francis Avenue, Edmonton.

T. B. HENDERSON,

TAILOR AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

Orders in both branches executed in first-class style. Charges moderate. Shop and gallery, first building north of post office.



JANE & JONES,
Beaver Lake,
BRAND—Same as cut.
Vest-Bar through brand.
P. O. Address Fort Mac-
leath, Ban. Alberta, S.W.T.

CURLING.

The bonspiel for Mrs. H. S. Young's prize was commenced on Monday. The following is the result of the contest in the

FIRST DRAW.

A. Coghlan—19. J. F. Smith—12.
J. H. Kelly—17. W. G. Ibbotson—16.
Jas. McDonald—19. T. B. Henderson—11.
Dr. H. C. Wilson—29. A. Norris—11.
Rev. G. H. Long—16. C. Young—13.
F. A. Osborne—19. A. F. Degagne—18.
Jas. Martin—16. D. Ross—15.

SECOND DRAW.

J. H. Kelly—13. Rev. G. H. Long—12.
A. Coghlan—18. Jas. McDonald—17.
Dr. H. C. Wilson—21. I. Hunter—16.

THIRD DRAW.

A. Coghlan—19. J. H. Kelly—13.
Jas. Martin—31. Dr. H. C. Wilson—11.

The final match between Coghlan and Martin takes place this afternoon.

Thursday afternoon.

County of Lanark vs. County of Middlesex.

C. L. Shaw, F. Kernohan,
Jas. McMunn, 16. F. A. Osborne, 13.

Thursday evening.

Return challenge match for oyster supper.
Bakers 14. Butchers 12.

A. COGHLAN on behalf of the Irish members challenges the Scotch members of the curling club to a friendly game, two rinks each, to be played on Monday next, St. Patrick's day. The challenge has been accepted on behalf of the Scotch members by H. S. Young.

A CHALLENGE match, Englishmen against any other nationality, will be played this evening in the curling rink.

John Hettle, M. P. P., of Boissevain, Man., read an excellent paper on co-operative dairying before the farmers' club of that place which appears in the Northwest farmer. He said that in Ontario it was calculated that milk at 70c per hundred pounds would pay the farmer as well as wheat at \$1 a bushel. If milk at 70c per 100 pounds would pay the Ontario farmer working land worth \$40 to \$80 an acre it would certainly pay the Manitoba farmer whose land costs him nothing. A cow should yield 25 pounds of milk a day for six months or 180 days which at 65c per hundred pounds would be \$29.25. She should yield 20 pounds a day for 60 days more which add \$7.80 to her product and valuing her calf at \$8 would make a total yield for the season of \$44.05. He believed Manitoba was ahead of Ontario for dairying. In Bruce the cheese factory or creamery ran from May 20th until October 15th. He had made one pound of cheese from 8 pounds of milk in Manitoba. He had never known that result to be reached in Ontario. The railway rate on butter from Manitoba to Montreal was 99c per hundred, on cheese \$1.35, and on wheat 48c; so that \$1 lays down on the wharf at Montreal from \$20 to \$25 worth of your farm produce in the shape of butter, \$8 in the shape of cheese and \$2 worth in the shape of wheat. The farmer has to pay the freight, therefore it is good policy for him to get the product of his farm into as little bulk and as great value as possible. The creamery is superior to the cheese factory because it is much cheaper to haul the cream than the whole milk, and the cream can be hauled from a greater distance without injury. By this plan the skim milk is left on the farm for the calves and pigs. "I do not say, go into dairying exclusive of everything else, but let every farmer on a half section of land keep from ten to twelve cows, besides young stock, so he will have dairying besides stock raising, and not put his whole dependence upon wheat—when you get a good cow, look upon her as a living organization you have for converting the grasses and feed you have on your farm into milk to be manufactured into cheese and butter. Feed and look after her well; she will pay you well for your trouble."

The liquor license law of Ontario is being amended to provide that there shall be no appeal to a higher court in the case of a liquor dealer selling without a license. For a third offence against the license law a licensed dealer forfeits his license and is disqualified as an applicant for a license for two years. Any policeman or license officer raiding an unlicensed dive may demand the name and address of any person, who if he refuses to answer or answers falsely may be apprehended without a warrant and shall be liable to fine and imprisonment. It is the intention to add further restrictions from time to time, as circumstances warrant. How much less tyrannical is that license law than the Northwest prohibition law; and will it be as effective?

Premier Mercier of Quebec proposes to grant \$10,000 from the funds of his province towards rebuilding Toronto university. Certain fanatic French Canadian papers demand his political scalp for desiring to aid the reconstruction of a university where "error and heresies are taught"—a "manufacture of fanaticism." The Toronto Empire on the other hand thinks the offer should not be accepted as it seems a design to secure Ontario sympathy for a further pull on the federal treasury by Quebec. All of which is an excellent advertisement of Mr. Mercier.

The subsidies paid since confederation by the Dominion government to railways are: Ontario, \$3,061,905; Quebec, \$2,428,344; New Brunswick, \$888,731; Nova Scotia, \$26,138; British Columbia, \$750,000.

DEATH.

Polk—At Forest City, Minnesota, on Sept. 14th, 1889, in the 81st year of his age, J. W. Polk, nephew of the late president J. K. Polk, and grandfather of J. R. Brenton, of the Cross Woods, Edmonton.

In his 18th year deceased owned 200 acres on the south bank of the Chicago river, within the limits of the present city of that name, and assisted in the erection of the first brick building in Chicago.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Saturday morning, March 19th, 1890. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	48	
Sunday,	40	2
Monday,	4	-7
Tuesday,	22	-19
Wednesday,	31	5
Thursday,	30	-4
Friday,	30	13
Saturday,		18

Barometer falling, 27.530.

JOHN SHARPLES,

WHOLESALE.

FLOUR,
FEED,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS.

FURS BOUGHT.
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
CALGARY, ALBERTA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A. F. DEGAGNE, Carpenter and Contractor. Plans and Specifications furnished. Mill-wright work a speciality. Doors and Sash on hand.
Victoria Avenue, next Registry Office, Edmonton, Alberta.

RAW FURS.

Walter B. Stennett is now representing an American house in above line. It will be to the advantage of Traders and collectors of furs to get his offer before disposing of their goods. Address—Edmonton, P. O. Alberta.

NOTICE.

The skating rink will be open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons and nights until further notice.

STEWART & KELLY

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT mail contractors, Calgary.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD HARDISTY, DECEASED:

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to 22 and 23 Vic. Cap: 55 (Imp'l.) that all persons claiming to be creditors or otherwise to have any claims or demands upon or affecting the estate of Richard Hardisty of the town of Edmonton in the Northwest Territories, Hudson's Bay Company Chief Factor, Deceased, who died on or about the 15th of October, A. D. 1889, are hereby required on or before the 1st day of April now next ensuing to send particulars thereof duly verified by affidavit to the undersigned, the Executor of the said Deceased, and to whom letters probate were granted on the 31st day of January A. D. 1890 by the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, Northern Alberta Judicial District;

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that after the said First day of April 1890 the said Executor will distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard to the claims then notified only.

Dated at Calgary this 19th day of February, 1890.

JAMES THOMSON,
by his Advocates,
Loughheed, McCarthy & Beck.

LUMBER.

FRASER & CO.

Have on hand a Large Stock of

DRY LUMBER,

Which they will sell at the following rates:

Rough Lumber, per M.....	\$20.00
Stock Boards, per M.....	25.00
Dimensions:	
Up to 16 feet, per M.....	20.00
Each additional foot, \$1.00	
Plank, rough.....	20.00
" dressed on 1 side \$30; 2 sides	35.00
Rough Battens, per M.....	25.00
Fence Pickets, rough, per bundle.....	3.00
" dressed and pointed.....	4.00
Shelving, 1x10, dressed on 2 sides	32.50
Inch Lumber, dressed on one side	30.00
Wainscoting, 1x3, dressed on one	
side and beaded, per M.....	40.00
Lath, per b'dle.....	\$ 7. Shingles, per M 4.00
Panel, per M.....	35. Base, per M, 40.00
Flooring, per M.....	40. Siding, per M, 40.00
5 casing p. lineal ft. 2c.	O. G. crown... 2½c
Quarter round.....	1c
Beading, per lineal foot.....	1c
Band Moulding, per lineal foot.....	2½c
Sills 6x6 per lineal ft. Spruce 8c Tamarac 10c	
" 8x8 " " " " 10c " 12c	
" 10x10 " " " " 12c " 14c	
On bills of \$300 and upwards 10 per cent.	
off for cash within thirty days.	
Also Barley Flour, Chopped Oats, Chopped	
Barley and Shorts.	

FRASER & CO.

LUMBER.

MOORE & MACDOWALL, (Limited),

will sell lumber at Edmonton at the following rates:

Rough lumber per M \$20. Stock boards M \$25	
Dimensions:	
Up to 16 feet \$20; for each additional ft \$1.00	
Plank, rough, \$20; dressed on 1 side	30.00
Dressed on both sides	35.00
Flooring per M \$40. Siding per M \$40	
Rough Battens per M \$25.	
Fence Pickets, rough, per b'dle.....	3.00
Dressed and pointed	4.00
Shingles, per M \$4.00. Lath per b'dle 7.00	
Base " " \$40.00. Panel per M \$35.00	
Shelving 1x10 per M dressed 2 sides...	32.50
Inch lumber dressed 1 side per M.....	30.00
Wainscoting 1x3 dressed 1 side and	
beaded, per M.....	40.00
Beading per lineal ft 1c. Band moulding 2½c	
5 casing per lineal ft 2c O. G. crown " " 2½c	
Quarter round " " " 1c	
Sills 6x6 per lineal ft. Spruce 8c Tamarac 10c	
" 8x8 " " " " 10c " 12c	
" 10x10 " " " " 12c " 14c	
On bills of \$300 and upwards 10 per cent.	
off or cash within thirty days.	
Special rates for points down the river.	
O. F. STRANG, Agent.	

ALBERTA HOTEL.—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Pagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.
L. KELLY, Proprietor.

J. WALTER, Carriage Maker and Boat Builder, Ft. Edmonton ferry landing, south side.

Just arrived a large stock of Hickory and Oak plank and boards, all sizes. Wagon Tongues, Buggy Tongues, Buggy Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Spokes, Felloes and Wheels, Whiffle Trees and Neck Yokes, Seat Springs, etc.

Four new boats, medium size, now on hand.

HURRAH!!! HUARRAH!!!

For the Grand Display of Xmas Meats, best ever shown in town.

Meats and Game of all descriptions, in best City Style.

All are invited to the

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET.

WILSON & NORRIS.

EDMONTON MEAT MARKET

Is the place to buy
Fresh Beef & Pork,
Mutton, Sausage,
Poultry,
Flour and Feed.
Country Produce bought and sold.
ROBT. MCKERNAN.

PROFESSIONAL

C. H. CONNON, Advocate, Notary Public, Etc. Office, Main street, first building west of the post office, Edmonton, Alta.

H. C. WILSON, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office next Daly's Drug Store. Consultation hours:—3 to 5 p. m.

J. U. PRIEUR,
BARRISTER, AVOCAT, ETC.,
ST. ALBERT.

S. S. TAYLOR, L. L. B.
BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, NOTARY, ETC.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, N. W. T.
Office: 1st building east of Goodridge's Hotel.

SHAW & PRINCE,
BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, ETC.,
AVOCATS, SOLICITEURS, ETC.,
Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.
CHARLES L. SHAW. ANTONIO PRINCE.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta; Office, Main Street, Edmonton, between Stewart & Bannerman's and Ross Bros. stores.

D. R. H. L. MCINNIS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR.
Temporary Office,
Dr. Wilson's office.

D. R. J. H. TOFIELD,
St. George's Hospital, London,
Temporary residence and consulting room,
second log house east of Mr. Cameron's store.

JOS. POTVIN, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Graduate of the University of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont. Office: John Thurston's building, east of Jasper House (brick hotel), Edmonton.

ROBERT MACHRAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers and Northwest Agents,
Ottawa, Ontario. Give special attention to Northwest business with the Government. Among other matters, Rebellion claims collected; if not collected, no charge. Correspondence solicited. Scrip bought.

BANKING.

P. DALY,
BANKER,
Drafts issued and collections made.
Office, P. Daly & Co's. Drug Store,
Edmonton.

LAFFERTY & MOORE
Successors to Lafferty & Smith,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
BRANCHES
CALGARY, REGINA, MOOSOMIN, EDMONTON,
AND LETHBRIDGE.
C. F. STRANG, Manager, Edmonton.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street.
The only brick hotel in Edmonton.
First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection.
J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

HOTEL DU CANADA, Edmonton, south side of Main street. First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours. Good feed stable in connection. X. ST. JEAN, Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOTEL.
REGINA.
The leading hotel in the Territories.
MRS. DOIG, Proprietress.

BUSINESS.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLES.
Potatoes, Oats, and all kinds of Feed kept constantly on hand for sale. McCALL-LEY & IBBOTSON, Main Street, Edmonton.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horse-shoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

GEO. P. SANDERSON,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH.
HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY.
Shop in rear of A. Macdonald & Co's. store.

JAS. McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and Doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Office and shop at junction of Jasper avenue and Main street. P. O. Box, 167. JAS. McDONALD.